Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BRIEFER ARTICLES

NOTES ON FUNARIA HYGROMETRICA

(WITH FIVE FIGURES)

It is usually assumed by most authors of botanical textbooks that *Funaria* is dioecious. CAMPBELL[1] says that it is "strictly dioecious." BOODLE[2] showed that while in general the sex organs are borne on separate plants, occasionally archegonial heads arise as branches of a main axis which is terminated by an antheridial head. HOLFERTY[3] claimed that in *Mnium* the egg and ventral canal cell may sometimes be the same size. In an undetermined species of *Mnium*, COKER[4] found two distinct eggs, with their ventral canal cells, at the base of and in direct line with the single row of neck canal cells.

While examining large quantities of *Funaria hygrometrica*, two or three well developed antheridia and the same number of quite mature archegonia were repeatedly found in the same head, which was usually conspicuous on account of its size. Also in these heads antheridia with a bulbous basal and a tapering apical region, resembling quite closely the general form of a short-necked archegonium, were not uncommon.

The archegonia of *Funaria* usually have 8–12 neck canal cells. An ordinary archegonium with 8 neck canal cells and the usual long stalk is shown in fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows an extremely long-necked archegonium, which had 22 neck canal cells and a relatively short stalk. This archegonium was found in a head which also bore 5 antheridia. Fig. 3 shows an archegonium in which two eggs will finally develop; the ventral canal cells have not yet been cut off. Fig. 4 illustrates the presence of two eggs and their ventral canal cells. Fig. 5 shows an archegonium having 2 eggs, each of which is definitely related to its own row of neck canal cells. The three neck canal cells belonging to the lower egg have been pushed aside by the upper egg.

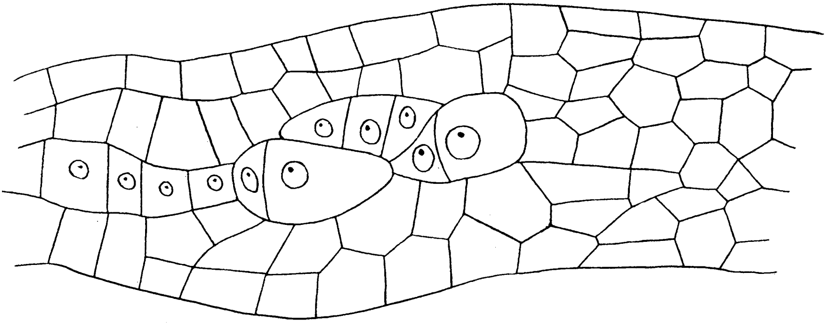
---

[1] CAMBPELL, D. H., Mosses and Ferns, 1905. p. 195.

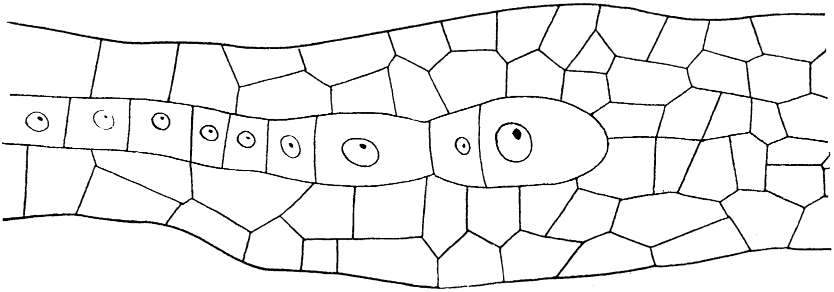
[2] BOODLE, L. A., The monoecism of *Funaria hygrometrica* Sibth. Annals of Botany **20**:293–299. *figs. 2.* 1906.

[3] HOLFERTY, G. M., The development of the archegonium of *Mnium cuspidatum*. BOT. GAZETTE **37**:116–126. *pls. 5, 6.* 1904.

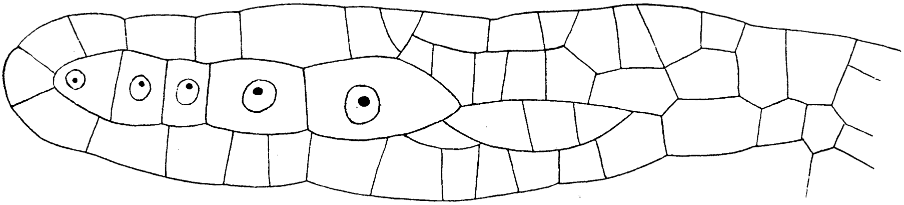
[4] COKER, W. C., Selected notes. BOT. GAZETTE **35**:135–138. 1903.



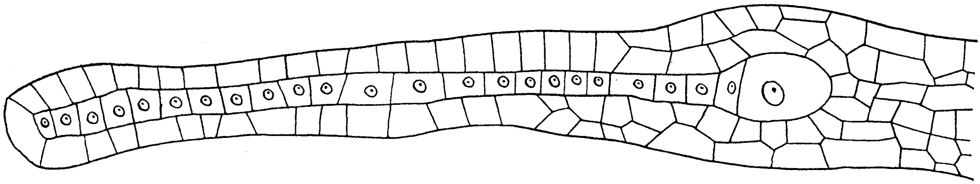
5



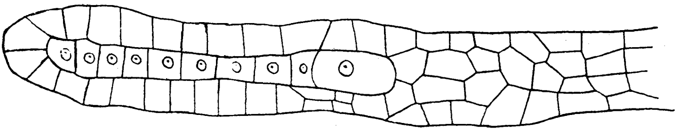
4



3



2



1

It seems that the occasional occurrence of monoecious heads and also of more than one egg in an archegonium may indicate reversions to a more primitive ancestral type.—Jennie M. Speer, *The University of Chicago.*

A PORTABLE, ADJUSTABLE CAMERA STAND

(WITH THREE FIGURES)

Occasion frequently arises when the scientific worker, whether in the field, at his station, in the office, or in the laboratory, needs to use the camera vertically, or at various angles between the vertical and the horizontal. The ordinary tripod does not admit of such adjustment unless special lugs are provided in the camera box. With the writer the need has often arisen for some handy method of using his camera, whereby he might photograph objects that must be kept in a horizontal position, or, in the field, where the best results require an angular view. On this account the stand shown in the accompanying photographs was devised and used with perfect success and great saving of time.

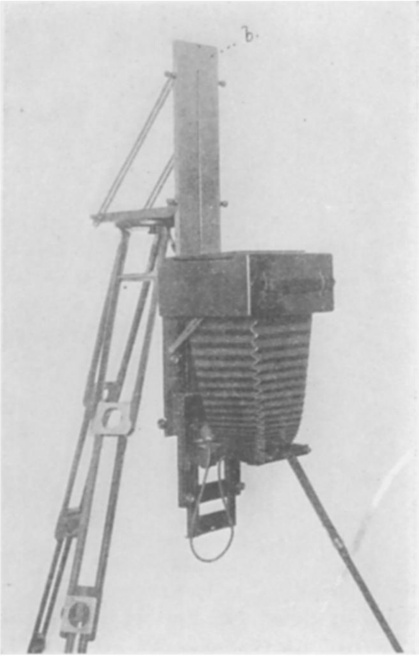


Fig. 1

The stand is attached to any tripod by means of the standard tripod screw, and by a similar screw the camera is in turn attached to the adjustable stand as shown in fig. 2. In actual operation the tripod is set firmly with the legs spread out pretty well to give rigidity, and to allow plenty of space for the bed of the adjustable stand between any two of the tripod legs in the case of vertical work. The stand is then attached to the tripod and turned about until the bed (*b*, fig. 2) points in a direction exactly between